introduced into the House of Commons by Lord Palmereton. Mr. Milnor Gibson moved an ament attempts upon the life of the Emperor of the thereof that the House was ready at all times to overnment, upon the offensive letter of the French covernment upon the main question. The vote ame off on Mr. Gibson's amendment which was its principles. dopted by 19 majority.

It is not very clear upon the face of the report what course the Palmeraton minority will think it their duty to take in the premises. His resignation inet however is altogether probable. How long the opposition which is divided into two parts will be Culess some extraordinary and unseen effect is produced upon the radical and tory parties who are to annot be long maintained.

the Kingdom almost undisputed control, is in the opposition. Great as we concede him to be at the head ful in the minority. He has with him Manchester and money, London and stocks, Liverpool and commerce. He has been true to all these great interests upon paramount questions which might involve them in loss. He preferred a Russian war by which the mercial power of that Empire could be crushed and its naval force in the Black sea destroyed, to a French war whose heavy burdens would fall upon the trade, money, and manufacturing labor of the kingdom.

We require no particular sagacity to see under these circumstances that the new cabinet will held its position by the weakest possible tenure. It comes into power through the action-sudden and spasmodic we think it was-of a well known characteristic of our great progenitors. They saw, or thought they saw, in the conduct of the French government a disposition to lash its own people into intolerable dependence and thus to drive them out of the country. Nearly all continental exiles fiee to England as an asylum. They are not invited, nor are they wanted. They reach our mother-land poor in means, exasperated in temper, and often desperate in purcases of revenge. The Emperor, who has many reasons to fear their anger and malice, proposed to follow them into England, and through the friendly follow them with a sleepless surveillance, if not seprisons. Now we did not need to be told that John Bull has a way of doing up his own affairs. He neither likes sudden changes in his diet nor foreign is unsuited to his temper and his constitution. In this respect he is the very opposite of his great neighbor across the channel, who is irascible, nervous, sensitive, somewhat overburdened with selfconceit, and perhaps a little bigoted and dictatorial-all in a passion-in matters of politics.

The French government, unlike that of England all concentrated at a single point-it is all in Paris. The English government, not so much as our own, but still very largely, is distributed amongst the people. They are intelligent, proud, and honorable. They do not want French exiles, but they m to act the part of spies upon any

list of the old and the new government : THE CAMPER.

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THE CARNET.

Old Ministry.
Lard Painterviou.
Lord Cransworth
Earl Gravelle.
Earl Malmeethery.
Lord Statley.
Lord Statley.
Earl Malmeethery.
How J. Spanier, Lord Statley.
Lord Statley.

Malgrave.

Mon. B. Pakington.
Lord Statley.

Addrey.

Morquae of Lamedowne.

Lord Colchestor. NOT BE THE CARRY.

Sur Benjamin Hale. Lord John Marener Sur Bichard Rethedl. Sir Fitzroy Kelber Earl of Carlade. Earl of Eginton. Hon Mariere Brady Jostice Hack bern I Hick Lern.

LOOKING ONE WAY AND ROWING THE OTHER - Mr. Douglas and those who act with him profess to be stored to the country. They know that this cannot be done so long as Kansas is kept out of the Union : that the only means for its ascomplishment is the prompt and unconditional admission of that Territory as a State; yet, knowing this, they persistently oppose such admission, Mr. Douglas confessing that las, we imagine, will find but few persons credulous enough to believe his professions real and honest. tion raised by him is of sufficient importance to jus- make the visit yesterday at 11 o'clock. tify him in pursuing the course he has taken. The first annual meeting of the "Old Settlers' Associa-

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ENGLAND .- DEFEAT OF Union. His opinion that the Lecompton constitution does not imbody the will of the people of Kansus By the arrival of the royal mail steamship Europa may be correct; but this is a question of doubt, and we have the highly important intelligence of the de- such a one as, if true, a statesman should be enfeat of the ministry on the conspiracy-refugee bill, tirely willing to waive when it is manifestly to the interest of his country that he should do so. It is the sheerest hypocrisy for Mr. Douglas to pretend the government project expressing the concern of that he desires a settlement of the Kansas question, the House on account of the alleged fact that the re- whilst he is warmly engaged in resisting the only means that can possibly secure that setflement. The French originated in England and its detestation timesy pretext which he offers for his course may be salisfactory to him and his followers, but it will utorrect any defects in the criminal laws of the realm terry fail, we assure him, to satisfy the honest masses out protesting against the non-action of her Majesty's of his countrymen. They will demand a more substantial reason than he has yet furnished before they are willing to pardon his desertion of his party and

The speech of Mr. Sebastian, of Arkansas, deliv ered in the Senate on Wednesday last, has elicited of the ministry and the reconstruction of a new cab- many compliments not only from those persons who were present and heard it, but also from those who have read it as published in the Globe. The argu to maintain themselves, in the face of a power-ment on the legal right of Kansas to claim admissio ful, sagacious and thoroughly-united hostility of the liuto the Union is a complete answer to Mr. Seward retiring Premier and his friends, remains to be seen. and others, who assert that it is not the proper ex pression of the will of the people of Kansas. He discusses at length the provisions of the Kansas ome into power, their union in the government Nebraska bill, its legal force and effects, the propa gandism resorted to through the "Emigrant Aid So Meanwhile Lord Palmerston, the most energetic cicty" to control the character of the institutions of and active politician in England, who has a large Kansas, and demonstrates, by reference to wellsupport from that class of the people who have been established facts, the legality of the State constitu ng strength and vigor for the last half contury- tion. Towards the close of his remarks he takes who have, since the close of the great European war up the minority report of Judge Douglas from the which resulted in the exile of Napoleon exercised Committee on Territories, commenting especially pon all questions involved in the foreign policy of upon his allegations that the constitution of Kansa cannot be amended until after 1864. On this point we quote a part of two paragraphs, which embrace of the government, full of skill, sagacity, energy, his views thereon, and which will serve to give our and intelligence, he is unquestionably more power- readers a glimpse only of the excellence of the speech from which it is taken: In the remarks which I just made, I have treated this

In the remarks which I just made, I have treated this clause in the constitution as if it was a restriction imposed by the people themselves, and a suspension of the general right of amendment to the constitution until the year 1864. There are certain fundamental principles of American organic law, which I hope and trust are, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unafterable. There are other provisions which find a place in our constitutions which should be subjected to change and reform when the will of the people, duly expressed, demands it. This great and universal principle of American organic law is contained in the bill of rights. It declares "that all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and institulaw is contained in the bill of rights. It declares "that all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and institu-ted for their benefit; and therefore they have, at all times, an inherent and indeclassible right to alter, reform, or abol-ish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper." This is one of those fundamental principles of which I have said that they should be eternal. It is a logical necessity of our form of government. If it is wrong, the entative and republican governments are wrong This right is essential to self-government; and while I would deprecate a too frequent resort to its exercise, and would always limit that in subordination to the forms of would always limit that in subordination to the forms of law, yet it is one which is first in importance, and it is better that it should be subject to abuse than to limita-tion. This right is theirs to exercise "at all times," and cannot be postponed or suspended for a moment. If it can be suspended for a period, it can be indefinitely post-poned; and thus constitutions would be perpetual, and forms of government immortal. If this language of the constitution is hostile to, or inconsistent with, the bill of rights, it must to that extent yield to its superior author-ity. This is one of those original and reserved rights of follow them into England, and through the friendly intervention of her Majesty's government secure to follow them with a sleepless surveillance, if not secure their lodgment within the walks of her Majesty's and which makes up the just powers of government, and which are cumerated in the constitution. In this contest for supremacy between reserved rights and delegated power, it is easy to determine which is the higher which the areas of the people, not delegated or alienated by the people alienated by the people alienated by the people alienated by the people alienated and which the subordinate law.

I hold, however, that there is no real hostility between

prescriptions to cure his chronic goat. Quick action

The one is the declaration of a great principle of Ameri can fundamental law, the other the mere regulation of the "manner" of the exercise of this right. Indeed, the latter clause does not form any part of the constitution but is one of the articles of the vides against the inconveniences arising from a change of government. It finds no place in, and forms no part of government. It finds no place in, and forms no part of the sonstitution, the great charter prescribing the power of government and regulating their exercise. The righ-to after the constitution "in such manner as they may think proper," is one of the rights retained to the people s so much condemned clause of the schedu prescribes that manner ofter the year 1864. Until the

body, much less deny to any really oppressed indi- a challenge for a match to be played between himvidual the rights of hospitality. It is not wonder- self and Mr. Paul Morphy for \$5,000 a side—the cilitated ful then, spon an issue which seemed to involve the people of England in a detestable service on the one hand, and a niggardity exclusion and dishonorable coming to this country. Mr. Staunton was the victorial remarks the electors to help to remove, hand, and a neggardly excussion and disnonorators coming to this country. It is examined by the Times, which says that nobody has solicy relating to and overturning the settled practice of their government for nearly a hundred years, eral years since between England and France; and They were charged with conniving rather than misconon the other, should even, from impulse, defeat a mr. Morphy was the victor at the recent "Chess which ascribed to Count Walewski an intention to insult ministry believed to have made concessions look to Congress" assembled in New York city. Should this and traduce England, and it was made by those who We append, for the information of the reader, a game will look with much interest at a trial of skill between the two greatest chess-players of the world.

THE MAILS TO CINCINNATI.

of the Gazette of that city upon the mail irregularities on succeeded by S. A. Benton, esq. the line from Washington, and makes the subjoined statement of facts. It says that the mails of Friday last | Washington, says : left this city at 4, p. m., of that day, and should have reached Cincinnati on Saturday at 8, p. m. The train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from the Belay House was drawn by a locomotive upon which the burning of coke was being tried as an experiment. The train falling behind time at Martinsburg, coke was abandon ed and wood used. The person in charge of the tunnel would not allow the train to run at speed through it. and consequently no connexion was made at the Ohio river. On the Central Ohio road, owing to the fact that a freight train was on the line out of time, there was further detention, and the connexion was lost at Columbus. Finally, the mail reached Cincionati twenty four hours behind time-not because the arrangements very saxious for an early settlement of the Kansas made by the Post Office Department for the transmission difficulty. They say that they desire to see an end of the mails are defective, but because the railroads failed put to agitation, and peace and quiet once more re- to carry it through according to engagement. This is but one of a thousand justances in which the department is blamed for the faults and delinquences of railroad companies.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday afternoon last a deputation of officers of the navy in New York paid their respects to Bear Admihis only surmountable objection to it is the belief the navy in New York pand their respects to near Admiral Mahommed Pacha and suite. The deputation contiats the constitution under which admission is asked sisted of Captain Eagle, Captain McCluny, Commander does not fairly and fully reflect the will of a majority Rootes, Commander Calhoun, Commander McIntosh, of the people for whom it was framed. Mr. Dong. Purser Gibson, Surgeon Smith, Engineer Guy, Captain Doughty and Lient. Famill of the marine corps, and Lieuts James H. Strong, James Fountain, Wm. Lowe, and Augustus McLaughlin, of the store ship Relief. An He will find it a task of some difficulty to convince invitation was given the Terkish admiral to visit the the patriotic masses of the country that the object New York navy-yard, and it was agreed that he should

and which is so well calculated to prevent the object he professes to have so much at heart—the res- ultimo. Hon. H. H. Sibley was elected president for the or nine persons were injured by the explosion, but none toration of peace to the people of Kansus and of the ensuing year.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Court-Martial of Col. Summer.

Carrier, Mar. 11.—The court-martial in the case of Colonel Summer was opened to-day. The accused was ar-raigned on two charges; 1st. Prejudice of good order and military discipline; and 2d. Violation of an article of war in sending a challenge. The accused plead "Not guilty."

The presecution rests upon the correspondence. Col. F. Lee, for the defence, testifies to the use of insulting language by Gen. Harney towards Col. Summer during the trial at Fort Leavenworth.

An essential witness for the defence had not arrived. Col. Summer is defended by Hon. F. Watts.

Large-10, p. m .- Col. Harris, (f) the absent witness

Coscoap, March 10.—One hundred and eighty towns have been heard from, showing a republican majority of 4,600. It is believed that this will be about the whole

Another Report from Kansas.

St. Louis, March 11.—Intelligence has been received are to the effect that Gov. Denver had issued a proclamation announcing that the "circular instructions" of Gen. Lane for enrolling the Kansas militia are illegal, and involve a usurpation of power.

Nonroux, March 11.— Our report from Hampton Boads states that the schooner G. D. Cooke, of New York, bound to Richmond, with a cargo of sugar and molesses, encountered a gale outside and put in with a loss of her foresail and anchor. She will probably be able to pro-

to City Point with fish, is ashore on Hampton bar. As-sistance has been sent down. She will be compelled to discharge a part of her cargo to get off.

Later from the West Indies York, March 11 .- An arrival from Curacoa re

orts that rumors existed there of a revolution in Vene-nela in favor of Bacz.

Dates have also been received from St. Domingo up to the 13th February. Baez still held his own against President Santanz. Baez had an abundance of provisions which had been sent from Curacoa. He had also purchased several schooners and converted them into mer

Markets.

New Your, March 11.—Cotton is quiet—sales 2,006 bales. Flour is firm—sales of 2,000 barrels; State, \$4 25 s \$4 35; Ohio, \$5 a \$5 15; southern, \$4 60 a \$5 10 Wheat is firm—sales of 1,800 bushels; choice southern red, \$1 25; white, \$1 50. Corn is dull—sales of 16,000 bushels: white, 67 a 68 cents: yellow, 71 a 77 cents.

Pork is firm—mess, \$16 75 a \$16 80. Beef is stendy—
Chicago repacked, \$12 a \$13 50. Lard is heavy at 91 a 101 cents. Whiskey is declining—Ohio, 211 cents. Coffee is firm—sales at auction of 17,000 bags at 9 a 111 cents, an average of 101 cents. Sugar is quiet—Orleans, 6 a 61 cents. Molasses is quiet—Orleans, 31 a 33 cents. Spircenus. Monasses is quiet. Orieans, 31 a 33 cents. Spirits of turpentine is firm—sales of 2,000 barrels at 49 a 50 cents. Rosin is buoyant at \$1.55 a \$1.571. Rice is steady. Freights on cotton to Liverpool, \(\frac{1}{4}\) a 5-32.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS

The telegraphic account of the foreign news by the Canada, furnished to the New York papers, being fuller than that published in the Union yesterday morning, we gather from the former some additional particulars of the ministerial crisis, and of matters relating to the relations

The defeat of the government in the House of Con mons occurred on the 19th ultimo. On the following day a cabinet council was held, and on Monday, the 22d, Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, and Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, announced that, in consequence of the decision of the House of Commons in regard to the refugee question and the conspiracy bill, miners on the 20th tendered their resignations to the Queen and the same were accepted.

Lord Cowley, the British minister at Paris, has addre

o Lord Charendon a despatch written in consequence of the resolution adopted in the House of Commons imputing blame to the Palmerston cabinet in not replying to the note of the French government on the subject of the refugees. Lord Cowley states that no formal reply had been made to Count Walewski; but that he had fully explained the wishes and sentiments of the English ernment in a manner likely to prove far more satisfactory than an official answer could have been. Mr. Dieraeli, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer,

ad issued his address to the electors of Bucks, offering himself for the fifth time for re-election. The following mesage occurs in the address:

The circumstances of the country are in many pects critical, and in none more so than in its external chitions. Painful misconceptions have arisen with the overnment of that faithful and powerful ally, who in so any instances has proved his good feeling and fidelity to his country. Believing that a cordial alliance between ngland and France is equally conducive to the interests of both countries, I shall express my hope and conviction CHESS.—It is stated that a committee of the New Orleans Chess Club have sent Mr. Howard Staunton removed. If the country will heartily support the Queen's ent at this conjuncture, the result so for the peace and programs of Europe will be greatly fa-

The Times says of this address that it eludes giving a challenge be accepted, the admirers of this noble turned out the late government, and for the purpose of

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Samuel H. Ferguson, esq., has retired from the edito-The Cincianati Enquirer replies to some comments rial control of the Richmond (Texas) Reporter, and is A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from

"The controversy arising out of the recent book pub-

lished by the son of Alexander Hamilton, and claiming for his father the original merit of many of Washington's papers, has developed a fact here, which will be brought to light at no distant day. An original correspondence is in existence, showing that the draft of the Farewell Ad-dress was sent to Hamilton by Washington, asking his orinion and advice, and was returned with verbal alterations and other suggestions, in no way affecting the sub-stance or spirit of that memorable document."

Colonel Edward Lucas, paymaster of the United States rmory, at Harper's Ferry, died on Thursday night, the 2d instant, ared about 67 years. He was widely and extensively known and universally respected and esteemed. he resided in Congress.

tors of the New York Gazette.

Thalberg has now been in the United States around the property of the property high as \$100,000. The people of this country, and especially in our large cities, are exceedingly fond of music, and the taste is constantly increasing. The number of planes that are in active operation in the United States may be counted by thousands.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has recently delivered a lecture in Charlestown, Massachusetts, upon two great questions of the day-namely, the Isthmus of Sucz question, which has created so much diplomatic talk in Europe, and the Isthmus of Panama question, which is so intimately connected with the manifest destiny of this country.

day, at an oil factory. A tank weighing two tons fell a distance of twenty feet, and scattered the boiling stearine of them very seriously.

ELECTION PERIOD - INTERROGATING THE CAN-DIDATES - OUTRAGES - ILLIPGALITY OF THE CONVENTION BILL - RIVALRY OF CLIQUES.

The latest dates received from Kansus by mail are to the information of our readers, we place before them the annexed compilation of current events in that Territory, an account of which has reached

us during the past fortnight.

It has heretofore been stated that the Topeka legislature assembled on the 4th of January, on the same day at the territorial legislature met; that its members took a recess, reassembled some time previous to the adjournment of the territorial legislature, found themselves without a quorum, and finally dispersed. A few pondent of the New York Tribune, at its head, representing themselves as "a joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, under the people's constitu-tion," have recently issued "an address" to the people of Kansas, in which they purrate the history of the To peks movement, and close with the following remarks According to the terms of the constitution, this body

the second legislative assembly, convened January 4th of this year. In the October election the ground has everywhere been taken that the territorial forms should b: swept away by the people's government. Convention of the free-State party had so decided. We have accor-ingly assembled, but find that the territorial legislature has utterly refused in any shape to recognise our exist-ence, or do anything to strengthen the people's govern-ment. They have refused even to repeal the laws of the Missouri usurpers.

Under these circumstances, we find that the people hav

certificates of election, even if Calhoun should grant them: and thereupon a committee, composed of an even number of Americans and Germans—perhaps fifty in all— was despatched to bring them before the meeting, but the boys could not be found. oys could not be found.

O G G G

Jim Lane is now in town. He made a speech is

night, in which he paid his best respects to Mr. Eastin, the editor of the Heraid, for saying that he (Jim Lane) was the leader of the Danites, &c. Lane appealed to the was the leader of the Danites, &c. Lane appealed to the Germans, telling them that Eastin was the cause of the death of Barker. I think that was the name he gave, at any rate the person he spoke of was a German. At this the cry was raised, "Hang him!" "Throw his press in the river," &c. Jim said they could or might do as this the cry was raised, "Hang min." Into an pres-in the river," &c. Jim said they could or might do an they pleased; and while some were for going down im-mediately and requiring the editor to retract what he had said, and, in case of refusal, then to throw his press into the river, the cooler heads in the meeting managed to get the whole matter postponed until Monday. In his speech Lane said further that the legislature had passed a law requiring all persons over eighteen years of any to kein some military constant, and in case of re-

e to join some military company, and, in case of re-they would be fined or driven out of the Territory, aid, also, that as soon as all were enrolled by would lead them over to Weston and burn and sack the place The German portion of the audience wanted to go that night, but Jim told them to wait a few weeks, and then they should have the most camplete revenge on the bor-der ruffians. Lane is now canvassing the Territory, I suppose, for the purpose of paving his way into Con-

The gentlemen whose names were on the democratic county ticket for Leavenworth were prudently out of the way when this committee of fifty proceeded to search or them. At the same meet pointed to correspond with these gentlemen, and to inquire of them whether they will accept scats in the State legislature should General Cultoun give them certificates of election. The answers have been published, and they of election. The answers have been published, and they all agree in stating that, if elected, they shall claim their seats; if not, they do not desire to hold them. Up to the latest advices, the matter had not been pressed any fraught only with mischief. At the time members were the latest advices, the matter had not been pressed any

replied that the article complained of was selected from a disouri paper, that it was published for general information, and that he disclaimed any responsibility for the facts stated therein. In connexion with some remarks upon this matter in the columns of the Herald, General Eastin makes the annexed remarks :

We have our rights, and shall insist upon them; but at the same time we desire to secure all others in the full possession of their rights. If our opponents would pub-lish less of inflammatory articles, and confine the asselves to lish less of inflammatory articles, and confine the inselves to peason and argument, we would have no nunsual excitements. This is the course we have pursued in our own editorial career, and it should govern in all others. We hope never to hear of an attempt in these United States by force to abridge the freedom of the press. Can free-State men, who boast of their advocacy of free speech, the re-tiertien of the treedom of the trees? encourage the restriction of the freedom of the press

There are a good many accounts of outrages perpetrated by Lane and his gang upon the democrats of the Territory, doubtless to keep up a terrorism and maintain his influence among the people. We take the following from the St. Louis Lender of the 6th instant :

We learn from some gentlemen who have just arrived in In early life he represented Jefferson county in the legis-lature of Virginia, and subsequently the district in which he resided in Congress. he resided in Congress.

The New York papers announce the decease of Dr.

William Turner, formerly one of the proprietors and editors of the New York Gamette.

Thalberg has now been in the United States about two

We take it for granted that the United States troops will maintain the peace in the neighborhood of Fort

APPAIRS IN KANSAS.

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION DEAD—LANE'S ELECTIONEERING.—INTEREOGATING THE CANDIDATES.—OUTRAGES.—ILLEGALITY OF THE Of these days, while the legislative assembly is in session. ors tree days, while the regional constitutes one of the days mentioned in the organic set that if the bill was passed to you at any time of day on Wednesday, when the legislature was in reasion, that would constitute one day; that Thursday is the second day; and that, as the organic act provides the bill should be returned with objections "eathing three days." if became alsolutely necessary for you to return it before the expiration of the third day, or Friday; and that un less you did so it became a law without your signatur that, as you did not return it at any time in the day

> G. W. COLLAMORE, G. A. BEYNOLDS. Hon. J. W. DENVER, Acting Governor of Kansas Ter

> > EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Lecompton, (K. T.,) Feb. 17, 1858. GENTLEMEN: In response to your note of yesterday, re-questing my opinion upon the legality of the act calling for a new constitutional convention, it is necessary, to a

questing my opinion upon the regarded as the first Monday in January last, the day on which the legislature convened under the law.

The 22d section of the organic act provides "that no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days," The session just closed was the third held under this act, and therefore could not "exceed the term of forty days." The first Monday in January last was the fourth day of that month. In law fractional days are not known. That day must be regarded as the first of the session, and be counted as a whole. It was so regarded and counted by every one until a few persons, towards the close of the session, in order to accomplish Sissoin surjers.

Under these circumstances, we find that the people have made another government, the acts and labors of which are surjorted by federal money and federal power.

We do not now shrink from any responsibility that might be incurred by sustaining the people's government, but we inevitably suffer from these facts and our action is crippled and rendered inefficient.

By concurrent resolution, we asked the territorial legislature to do what the people of right expected them to do, and took a recess, the better to enable them to comply, as best they could, and during which to prepare a code of laws for the State to be submitted to legislative action. This was done. On reassembling, we find that the territorial legislature has failed to redeem its pledges to a majority of those who elected it. We find that, instead of using the forms of territorial government to overthrow the Missouri usurpation, such usurpation has been legalized; while a few general laws and a large amount of special legislation has been engrafted upon it. Such are the circumstances under which we find ourselves. High executive officers under the State constitution is dead." Discouraged, many members of each body have gone home, and left no within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, while as few gone home, and left no which the people have the essential to the constitution is dead." Discouraged, many members of each body have gone home, and left to refer the objects thought proper to give it a different constitution. In law fractional days are the close of the session, and be counted by every one until a few persons, to the close of the session, in order to accomplish the close of the session, in order to accomplish the close of the session, in order to accomplish the close of the session, in order to accomplish the close of the session, and be counted by every one until a few persons, to the close of the session, in order to accomplish

same small of a more publicly declared that "the Topeka constitution is dead." Discouraged, many members of each body have gone home, and left us without a quorum. We are still ready to perform our duties, should the majority of the people desire it. Should a trying hour for the people desire it. Should a trying hour for the people of Kansas arrive, by the acceptance of the Lecompton constitution by Congress, we shall be at our posts, should the people decide to fall back upon that old government. We are thus compelled by necessity, that it leaves us no choice, to adjourn for the present, and to refer back to the people who elected us the question as a to whether the Topeka constitution is "dead."

That may be regarded as the last gasp of the Topeka.

That may be regarded as the last gasp of the Topeka.

The third property is return, in which case it shall not be a law. "Counting by hours—thenty-four hours to the day—this would have given me until eleven, a. m., of the thirteenth within which to return the bill, which was beyond the period at which the session must close; but, as fractional days are not known to the law I had a right to hold it back until any time within three days after the day on which it was presented to me. This would have carried the time to the end of the 13th of February, when the session could not continue longer than the 12th.

I have understood that Mr. Whiting, the encolling clerk of the house, made a statement under oath to the

That may be regarded as the last gasp of the Topeka movement in Kansas. The Topeka constitution is dead! Lanc continues to create what excitement in the Territory he can, appearing occasionally at one point and then at another. A letter from Leavenworth, dated February 21, furnishes the following:

We have quite lively times here. A few days are the very contract and the respectation of the contract of the continues of the cont We have quite lively times here. A few days age the fee-State party held a meeting, in which, after expending a good deal of gas, it was proposed to require all the members of the legislature elected from this county, on the democratic theket, to take an oath not to receive their etired, leaving him and Mr. R. S. Stevens engaged in writing in my room. They were the only persons who had been there for two or three hours before. This was a few there it is the more than the control of an even after eleven o'clock, and if Mr. Whiting was there was after that time, and after the house had adjourned for the night. It was eleven the next day when Mr Whiting placed a roll of paper on my table, upon open-ing which I found it was the bill above alluded to. But the bill never was properly presented to me, and

I was not bound at any have noticed it roof of this I have only to refer to the joint rules of th

• Eith. When a bill is day annoted it shall be examined committee of two from each house, appointed for that pu-hall carefully compare the circuled with the engressed bill in the two house, and correct any errors that may be di-he curvited bill, and make their report forther in to the

much less of the earolling committee, nor could the e rolling committee have reported a presentation so as have it "entered on the journal of each house," for th ever did present the bill to me. There was much irre ularity is the manner in which business was conducted by both houses, and I frequently called the attention of members to the importance of the duties imposed on the carolling committee, and the necessity there was for keeping a vigilant watch over the enrollments. Written statements were made to me that material alterations has been made in falls after they had passed both houses, and ndments not reported to the and in every such case I felt constrained to withhold the

bill and not give it my approval.

With regard to the convention bill, however, I have farther.

To the committee appointed to correspond with Gen.

Eastin, the editor of the Kansas Herald, that gentleman grees, it would be a useless trouble to elect a set of dele gates to a new convention to be held under a territorial law; if the Lecompton constitution should be rejected, then it would be as well to let the people have time to consider whether they desire a State organization, which they could do before the next annual glaction takes place in October. The passing of such an act I believe would only tend to complicate matters in the Territory, already

only tend to complicate matters in the Territory, already too much complicated.

Believing that the people of the Territory desire peace and quiet rather than a renewal of excitement and tremble. I thought it my duty to exercise the power vested in me by the organic act, and retain the bill though informally presented, and thus prevent it from becoming a law, which I did. Had the bill been approved, or become a law, it would have been regarded as a purely partisan movement, and the elections under it would have been participated in by the adherents of one of the political parties only, and not by the whole people of the Territory. In this respect, all the objections that have been urged against other movements of the kind would have been against other movements of the kind would have arged against this; and the result would have been a re-newal of the difficulties and troubles which have too long disturbed the peace of the Territory.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient s

Messis. O. W. Brows, G. W. Collamore, and G. A. REYNOLIS

The Kansas Daily L. Iger of the 27th of February consins an article which we give entire. We presume that the meeting foreshadowed therein is the one referred to in the telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, published yesterdsy morning, stating that a division had occurred in the ranks of the free-State men. This is but a widening of the division that has existed for some time, which may now be regarded as an open rupture. The article from the Ledger gives us a glimpse of the political rivalries that prevail in the Territory :

The meeting that takes place to-night is of greater im we take it for granted that the United States troops will maintain the peace in the neighborhood of Fort Scott.

The meeting that taker place to high is of greater importance than it looks to be. To the uninitia ted the proposed to the fact of the committee of the committee of the bill to call another constitutional convention. It simply narrates facts which make it clear that till was not regularly passed, and consequently that the proposed convention will have no legal existence:

DRAR SIR: We would esteem it a favor is you would fungly by succeeding the proposed convention to frame a State constitution. We understand the bill was not signed by you; while, on the other hand, it is claimed that it was not returned with your objections to the house in which it originated esses three days from

denstood, and we may expect just such proceedings or the'r deratood, and we may expect just such proceedings or their equivalents to night. To day will be a great day among the faithful "Lager" and "red-eye" will be distributed with a liberality that will stand without a parallel, even in the history of our numicipal election, and the "itish linguous and sweet German accent" will sound more melodious than ever. Truly we live in glorious times, made to feel glorious by the workings of "demagagues" and "fanatics," for the accomplishment of their own aborainable ends. We desire to see the people at the meeting to might. Come out in your strength, and by your majesty and power put down these infamous "cliques," who are seeking to ride into power.

Since the foregoing was prepared the Leavenworth Daily Ledger of March let has reached us. It contains the pro-ceedings of the meeting, referred to above, to select detegates to the county convention. The meeting was quite as turbulent as the Ledger anticipated, the "little squad as turbulent as the Ledger calls there, shricking load of Topekaites," as the Ledger calls them, shricking and long. Without selecting the delegates the meeting adjourned to the next evening.

The candidates to be nominated, we presume, are for

election as delegates to the new State convention. Tues day last was the day fixed by law for holding this elec-

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.

It is stated by a Chicago paper that Major Diversey will commence the publicat ministration organ" on the 15th instant, which will bear the title of "The National Democrat." The same paper says that it will come up squarely and openly to support of the admission of Kansas with the Le-

It is said that Mr. J. B. Swian, recently of the New York Times, has succeeded to the management of the Albany Statesman, and that it is proposed to make it an anti-Seward organ, looking to a combination of disaffected democrats and republicans as the basis of a new party organization. Its object is the formation of a third party in the State of New York.

The St. Louis Leader has changed hands. Mr. Charles L. Hunt has disposed of his interest therein, Mr. W. A. Seay retires from his editorial connexion therewith, and Mr. Edward William Johnston becomes its future pro-prietor and publisher. The Leader is an able and influ atial democratic paper, and we wish Mr. John cess in his undertaking.

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